To Advertisers .- The Large Circuharron of The Tribans in both city and country, and especially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

	TIVE HEADS AS POL	LOWS:
FIRST PAGE.	SECOND PAGE	SECOND PAGE
Religious Notices	Instruction	Magnetic Powder
Lecture Notices	Water Oure	Medicines
pecial Notices	Jewelry	Coal
Political Notices	Hardware	Figte
Wanted	Seroing Machines	Clothing
Want Places	Telegraph	Legal Notices, &c.
Boarding	Patents	THIRD PAGE.
Sales by Auction		Oatsforma
New Publications	Pianos, Dry Goods	For Europe, &c
Amusements	Commence	DIGHT TITLE TROPS
Co-partnership, 40.		Pinancial, &c

THE SEASON OF TERROR .- Winter is inded a season of terror to persons with weak lungs, and we therefore tender to all thus situated this advice: Resort on the very first symptoms of hourseness, cold, cough or influenzs, to Sporten's Cop Liver Oil Canov. It contains the only known specific for diseases of the lungs and throat, in a pure and pleasant form, and will always give relief within forty-eight bours. For sale by T. Spotten, 118 Bowery, and by the Druggists.

SELIANG OUT AND SELLING OFF .- We SELLING OUT AND SELLING OFF.—We or Orchard, was completely overum with customers the past week. Every body seems determined to obtain bargains while they are going. Slike, Shawis, Merinoes and Veivets sold very cheap and went off quickly. This is all right. Mr. B. is determined to sell out the whole of his stock this month, and the consequence is they obtain great bargains. Merinoes, Velvets, Shawis, Sliks, Faramatias, Alpacas, Delaines, Poplins, Broadclotts, Casimeres, Saintest, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Galicoes, Cravats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. together with every other kind of Dry Goods remaining on hand. All must be sold. Greater bargains the coming week than ever. Ladles now is the time. 11 2t

Some of the important advantages

afforded by the extensive Newspaper Advertising Agency of V. B. Falanss.

He is the appointed agent of the best papers of every section of the whole country.

He is empowered by the proprietors to make contracts and give receipts.

He is empowered by the proprietors to make contracts and give receipts.

His long experience and practical knowledge qualify him to give valuable information.

The same prices only are charged to advertisers as are exacted by his principals—the publishers.

A selection can be made suitably adapted to the various pursuits of advertisers.

A complete system of advertising can be adopted, upon either a large or small scale.

The papers are on file at the Agency, where advertisers can examine them, see the terms, and obtain all requisite information to enable them to advertise judiciously, effectively and safely.

MY NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.-People say it must be something, for I speak so positively about it.—
That is wrong. If I spoke as positively as I telt, I should say that all who are now suffering frem any nervous debitity or disease, are positively lumnies not to test it, for I declare, if the arst bottle don't give every evidence of its power, to return the money

TALBOT WATTS, 102 Nassau-st.

FINE PAINTINGS .- It is so seldom that FINE FAINTINGS.—IL 18 SO SCHOOM that really fine paintings are to be found at auction, that we presume the saie To-Day by H. H. Leens & Co. will attract the attention of most connoisseurs and anateurs, for we learn that many of them are by the first artists of Germany, and such as rarely find their way to this country.

The ATLAS of to-morrow will contain a graphic account of the Ball of the Sachema of Tammany, from the notes of Nicholas Sengrist. Eag. It must be rich. It will also report in full the Hebrew Ball at Nibbo's last Wednesday evening. These two ball reports, in addition to the usual variety which the Art.as always contains, will render to-morrow's paper peculiarly interesting.

RAIN OR SHINE, SCORES OF bad writers take up their line of march for 289 Broadway every day. Gordamirs is continually in the midst of a crowd of pupils and applicants, yet all goes on with perfect order and success. The cheap system works gloriously.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS warranted to change red or grey hair to a brown or black in a few minutes. Gouraun's Poudre Subtile will uproot hair from any part of the body. Found at 67 Walker-st. 1st store from Broadway.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED.—New Series for 1851, of Morris & Williams admirable Home Journal. New subscribers can be supplied from the beginning of the year, if immediate application be made at the office of publication, 107 Fulton, opposite Dutch st. Terms only \$2 per annum.

SALE, IN CONTINUATION OF THE FRANK-HAMMON & NASH; Store 310 Broadway—Hotel. Furniture—D. D. Nash, Auctioneer—By Hammon & Nash; Store 310 Broadway—Hotel. Furniture.—This Day, Saturday, at 10 o'clock, in continuation of the sale yeaterday, all the Furniture of the Frankin House, corner of Broadway and Dey-st. consisting of a large and general assortment of elegant Parior and Chamber Furniture, Silver Ware, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.—Gentlemen have been in the habit of paying exorbitant prices for their Under Shirts and Drawers, Scar's and Gravats, Focket Handkerchieß, Gloves, Hosiery, &c; but if they will look over the assortment of Hithelocok & Leadersters, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-sts. they will find that they can get everything of the kind there, and for about one half the price they have to pay at a gentlemen's furnishing store.

d27 tf

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Tailors, 203 Broadway, make up the Finest Goods at the Lowest Prices for cash. 114 cod MW&Sif

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAN-LY Pills do not gripe, sieken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and re-sall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New York-Price 25 cens.

Price 25 cen.s.

The Hat-Finishers' Union would call public attention to their elegant and tasteful style of Genliemen's Hats, the product of their own industry, and which they will sell at the lowest possible rates. Also containly on hand a beautiful assortiment of Genliemen's and Youths' Caps, infants Fancy Hats, and a choice variety of articles appertaining to the business, all of which you are particularly invited to inspect at their store, Il Park Row, and directly opposite the Astor House, N. B.—The Hat-Finishers' Uplon is composed of about one hundred of the Dest workmen in the country.

Section 1. Sec

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL .-20 Fourth-av. near Astor-Place. Open daily for Ledies, from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M.: for Gentlemen, from 3 to 5 P.M. Also on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 8, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, for ladies and gentlemen.

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billions attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Costivences, Loss of Appe-tite and indigestion. Dépôt, 146 William-st. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

BLISS'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL CAN-BLISS'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL CANDY.—The Codfish has furnished our yeomen with a wide field of labor, and the tastes of our people with a delicious article of food for many years, but it is only until a recent period it has been found, that the oil extracted from the liver of the fish could be used as an article of the materis medicasince its introduction it has wrought the most wonderful changes in the features of the affections of the throat and lungs. The virtues of Cod Liver Oil are scknowiesized the world over, and all these virtues are found combined in BLIST'S CANDY. Which stands unrivaled as a remedy for Coughs, &c. Beware of counterfelts. Price 25 cents a package. For sale at wholesale or rotal, by A. B. & D. Sands. General Agents, 106 Fulton-st.; Thomas & Maxwell, 26 William-st.; John Milhau, 183 Broadway; Astor and Irving House Drug stores, and 110 Broadway.

To THE LADIES .- The India Rubber House Gloves are invaluable to ladies at this season, preserving the bands soft and white while engaged in domestic affairs, are impervious to hot or cold water, are a speedy cure for chapped or rough lands, and are almost as bandsome as black kid. For sale by D. Hoddman, 28 Maiden-ane. Price are and aix shillings. 18 6t°

VELVET CLOAKS AND SACKS; VELVET CLOAKS AND SACKS; Cloth, Silk and Merino do, of the most desirable styles and patterns and at greatly reduced prices, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBRATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-8t where also every variety of Dry Goods, Silks, Shawis, Mertnoes, De Laines, Cashmeres, Calleces and everything else, in fact, that ladies wear or families use can be obtained cheaper than in any other part of the City. Their Sixpenny Calleces and Shilling De Laines, as well as many of their other cheap goods, are most desirable for holiday presents for domestics.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists ers. Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan-st. near the Park

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES .-Washington, Jan. 9, 1851 .- Rule No. 58. Ordered that when a case is taken up for trial upon the regular call of the docket, and argued orally in behalf of only one of the parties, no printed argument will be received, unless it is filed before the oral argument begins; and the Court will proceed to consider and decide the case upon the proceed to consider and decide the case upon the ex parte argument. (This rule to take effect after the present term.) No. 28. Charles J. Gayler, et al. vs. B. G. Wilder.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for New-York. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs and damages at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. No. 201. John Henderson, plaintiff in error, vs. H. E. Morton.—The plaintiff in error having filed a statement that the matters in controversy had been agreed and settled between the parties, this writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Louisiana was dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff in error. No. 56. B. C. Stockton, appellant, vs. I. C. Ford.—The argument of this cause was commanced by Gen. Howard for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Bibb for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Bibb for the appellee.

Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, second son of the late Earl of Dunmore, and nephew of the Duke of Hamilton, was married in Scotland on the 14th Dec. to Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth, only daughter of the late Mr. Wadsworth of Gen-osee, New-York. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11. Advertising.—V. B. PALMER, corner Third and Chestnut sts. Psilladell-Phila, and at Scollay's Suliding. Boston, is the authorized agent to receive advertisements injulose cities for The New-York Tribune.

To Claimants of Pensions.—We frequently receive letters asking us to give opinions on cases arising under the Pension Laws, asking how application is to be made for Pensions under such and such circumstances, &c. &c. All the information we can give on this subject is succinctly set forth in The White Almanac for 1851, with the Bounty Act of last winter, forms of application, &c. Those who consider what information we can give worth a shilling will please send for that Almanac; those who value what light we can throw on the subject worth a sixpence or under, are reminded that our time for writing letters is quite limited. Those who need information which The Almanac does not supply may as well address the Members of Congress from their Districts respectively.

The Whig Almanac for 1851, Contains a tabular account of the Govern-MENTS OF EUROPE, which will be found indispensable as a convenient reference for the business man or the general reader; comprising the names of all the European States with their Forms of Government-whether Constitutional, Limited, or Absolute Monarchies, or Republican-the Capitals of each Power; and the name and title of each Sovereign. Authentic statements of the Population and number of Square Miles in each territory are also added, which enhance the value of the work. Everybody should have a copy;

### For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Sandwich Islands and Oregon. It will contain all the Foreign and Domestic News received up to the time of going to press.

Persons wishing copies of this Paper will please leave their orders early To-Day. Price, single copies, Sixpence.

### In Congress, Yesterday.

In the SENATE several engrossed bills were passed and several new bills reported Quite an animated debate occurred on a bill granting 50,000 acres of the Public Lands to Wisconsin, for purposes of Internal Improvements. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed. The report of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the Abolition of flogging, was received, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, Mr. Evans of Ohio, intreduced a bill granting Treasury Scrip instead of Land to those persons entitled to Bounty Land under the act of September last, which was referred to the Committee on Pubne Landa. Several bills were introduced with a view of disposing of the Public Domain, among which was one by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, granting to this State Public Lands for School and Railroad purposes equal in proportion to those already granted to Illinois. The New-Hampshire Contested Election case was decided in favor of the sitting member, and the House adjourned.

## The New Gambling.

We have declined the advertisements of several 'Gift Concerts' and other newfashioned Lotteries, which we find are becoming of almost nightly occurrence. These forms of modified or diversified Gambling are wrong, and must be stopped; but we are not setting up our own dictum as a standard of morality for others. The law forbids the publication of such advertisements as have been sent us, and we trust our friends whom we have felt constrained to disoblige, will accept this as an ample explanation of our course. We call their attention, and that of the City Authorities, to the following:

to the following:

Reviser Statutes of New York. Vol. I. (Third Edition, pp. 842) Against Lotteries.

Sec. 26. Every lottery, game or device of chance, in the name of a lottery, by whatever name it may be called, other than such as have been suthorized by law, skall be deemed unlawful, and a common and public nulsance.

Sec. 27. No person, unauthorized by special laws for that purpose, shall, within this State, open, set on foot, carry on, promote, or draw, publicly or privately, any lottery, game, or device of chance of any nature or kind whatsoever, or by whatever name it may be called, for the purpose of expealing setting to sale, or disposing of any houses, lands, tenements or real estate, or any money, for goods, or for things in action. Whoever offends against this provision, shall be deemed gully of a misdemeanor; and on conviction shall be subject to a fine equal to the amount of the whole sum or vaine for which such lottery, game or device was made; and if such amount cannot be ascertained, then to a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 28. No person shall by printing, writing, or to any other way, publish an account of any such illegal lottery, game or device, stating when or where the same is to be drawn, or the prizes therein, or any of them, or the price of a ticket or share therein, or where any ticket may be obtained therein, or in any way alding or assisting in the same. Whoever offends against this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, the subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dellars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three calendar months.

—There are three more sections equally REVISED STATUTES OF NEW-YORK. Vol. I. (Third Edi-

-There are three more sections equally stringent, and unequivocally reaching these Lottery Concerts, but these are quite enough.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CASE.-The House yesterday-we presume by a party vote-settled the New-Hampshire Contested Seat in favor of Mr. Geo. W. Morrison, the returned Member, and against Rev. Jared Perkins, the Whig contestant. The case establishes an important precedent, and therefore deserves a brief statement. The material facts are as follows:

When the XXVIIth Congress passed an

act requiring that each Representative should thenceforth be chosen from a separate or single District, New-Hampshire. with three other Loco-Foco States, nullified and defiled the law, choosing her Members by General Ticket, as theretofore. A Loco-Foco majority in the House admitted them in like defiance of the law. and so the State continued to choose by General Ticket till the 'Hale-storm' of 1846. when the Whigs and Independents carried the Legislature and Districted the State, and Districted it fairly, not breaking County lines, and making four Districts nearly equal in population-as equal as could be without dividing Counties. Since then the State has chosen by Districts-the dominant party carrying the two upper and the Whigs and Independents the two lower Districts. Several successive Loco-Foco Legislatures left this law unchanged, but that of .1849 or '50 Gerrymanded the Districts, in order to make them all Leco-Foco, adding on several of the strongest Loco-Foco towns to each of the Whig Districts. and making the four Districts not more but

less equal than they were before. The Members of the present Congress had already been chosen-Messrs. Wilson and Tuck in the two lower Districts. But Gen. Wilson resigned last September, and a special Election was ordered for a successor. But who should choose that successor? From what District should he be elected ? The Whigs said. From the District as it existed at the time Gen. Wilson was elect-'ed-that is the District unrepresentedfor the towns just added thereto are already represented by the Member for whom they voted, and who is still in his seat-otherwise they will have two Rep-'resentatives.' This the Loco-Focos resisted, insisting that the towns added to the District since the regular Election was held should vote to fill the vacancy at the special Election. So these towns voted, the Whigs protesting; and the result was as anticipated-the District as it was electing Mr. Perkins, (Whig,) and the District as it has been Gerrymandered giving a majority for Mr. Morrison, (Opposition.) Hereupon the latter was returned and took his seat, Mr. Perkins contested, and the House has just decided that the former shall hold on. We do not care much whether the Opposition majority in the House shall be one more or less, but this decision seems to us to encourage the bad practice of altering Districts to subserve party ends, and we think it in that view unfortunate.

The Albany State Register has a very savage leader in reply to The Tribune's article of Monday last on the 'Silver Gray' intrigues to commit the Whigs of New-York to the perpetuation of the Fugitive Slave Law. The following is its vigorous peroration ;

The passage of resolutions sustaining the Administration, [that is, the Fugitive Slave Law,] so far from embarrassing, would smooth the way for the election of a United States Senator, and remove the principal obstacle to the harmony of the Whig party. Rather than see it Abolitionized, we will fight to the death, and die in the last ditch. If the Editor of the Tribune and his friends are resolved on Abolitionizing it, then it is a divided party, and all hopes of a reconciliation are vanished."

-Now, we think "the way for the election of a United States Senator" was - smoothed" by the election of a Whig maorney of forey in the Joint Ballot of the present Legislature, and don't need any more rubbing down. At all events, we sha'n't proffer any. And if the Administration wants to be "sustained" as it has been in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, why it can make the Fugitive Slave Law its Shibboleth and go ahead. The Whig party of New-York will simply refuse to bury itself under the load. -But the Editor of the Register must

forego that desperate resolve about fighting and dying. He must not so deprive the public of one of its chief sources of amusement. We know no other man alive so fit to edit the 'Silver Gray' organ as himself. Let him be entreated to reconsider his determination, and let his surplus valor coze out at his fingers' ends, as in the case of his brave words in our State Senate in support of our State's Jury Trial and other Anti-Slavery measures. He must consent to live. but he need n't distress himself about a "reconciliation." If he and his little clan will get fairly out of the Whig party 'for good,' and not stalk out at Syracuse merely to creep in again at Utica, he will do the cause all the good within his power.

#### The Injustice of the Tariff of 1846 to American Labor.

We have already illustrated the radical iniquity of our existing Tariff by the example of Hemp and its Manufactures, the former being charged a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem on its foreign cost, while the same staple manufactured by Foreign Laboris admitted as Cables, Cordage, &c., at a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, or one-sixth less than is charged on it when imported raw and manufactured by American Labor. Nobody defends thisno advocate of the existing Tariff attempts to correct it-yet none of them indicate a willingness to correct it.

But it seems we did not fathom the depth of the anti-National injustice. The present Tariff, through inattention or design, failed to specify 'Rope Yarn' among the articles subject to twenty-five per cent. or any other duty. The consequence is that it comes under the head of 'non-enumerated articles,' which pay a duty of but twenty per cent .- or one third less than the American spinner of just such Yarn must pay on his raw material in case he imports it! Read the plain and forcible expose of the Rope-Makers of Williamsburgh, and say whether this ought or ought

not to be corrected: CIRCULAR | WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I. Jan. 1851.
SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a
Committee of the Rope-Makers, for the purpose
of addressing you on the subject of their grievances, and of soliciting your influence to aid in
their removal. The continued and increasing depression which has been feit by this branch of injustry for the last few years, demands some effo for its removal, in order to prevent its threatened extinction. We believe that a great part of this extinction. We believe that a great part of this difficulty has been occasioned by an inadvertent omission in the Tariff of 1846, which renders the law entirely nugatory as a means of protection to the manufacturer, and, if long continued, will dearroy the market of the producer. Under the various Tariffs, from 1816 to 1846, the General various Tariffs, from 1816 to 1846, the General Government thought proper to encourage the growth of Hemp, by a duty of from two to three cents per pound, and to favor its manufacture by a duty upon imported Cordage and Yarn of from three to six cents per pound. With this encouragement, and the demand created thereby, thousands of persons, during this permannent policy of the Government, engaged in the business of Rope-Making. The Congress of 1846, while they imposed a duty of 30 per cent. on unmanufactured Hemp and of 25 per cent. on Cordage, apparently by inadvertence, omitted the term Yarn, which then bore a duty of 5 cents per pound, leaving it to fail under that class of unenumerated articles which pay a duty of only 20 per cent. articles which pay a duty of only 20 per cent— But it is doubtful whether the article now com-plained of as Hemp Yarn was in view, as it had

not then become an article of Commerce. The present Tariff thus leaves Yarn, made of Hemp, to enter this country under a duty of 30 cent. as a non-enumerated article, not embraced under the term Hemp or Cordage. When it is considered that this Hemp Yarn requires but a very little labor, and even that little is almost entirely done by machinery, you can judge of its effects upon the business. The importation in this form is, in fact, an evasion of the Revenue Law, not anticlpated by the makers of that law. The Tariff of 1846 went into operation in December of that year, a period too late for importation from Russia (the leading country for the produce and importation of Hemp,) before the Spring of 1847; and even after that, it required some little time for the Manufacturers, in a country four thousand for the Manufacturers, in a country four thousand miles distant, to adjust the form of their manufacture to our Tariff. A ruinous importation soon commenced, which has driven half the operatives in the seaboard manufactories out of employment, and rendered the whole trade so precarious and and rendered the whole trade so pre-arrors and fluctuating as to threaten its entire extinction.— The leading business of the Rope-manufactories in this vicinity now, is, the working of Russia yarn, by machinery, giving employment to less than one quarter of the hands necessary to manufacture an equal amount of Rope out of American hemp. A majority of these have only an irregular employment, at moderate wages, for filling up the active season, or when the Winter's stock is consumed, leaving them nearly half of the time out of employment. The section of Long Island immediately adjoining Williamsburgh, embraces nearly all the Rope Manufactories in the vicinity of New York. It is estimated that the several Rope-Walks in this vicinity manufacture from 20,000 to 30,000 tuns of Rope per annum. Agents from Russia bave recently visited this place, and made extensive arrangements for the importation of Hemp Yarn during the coming Summer. The Rope-Makers of this vicinity anticipate the almost entire extinction of their business, unless Congress should remove the injustice which has been done them by the Tariff of 1846. The im-mense amount of private suffering caused by the breaking down of a large class of laborers, and forcing them, at the age of from 30 to 60, with families dependent on them, to abandon the trade in which they have been reared, can be better conceived than described. A Tariff of 20 per cent. conceived than described. A fain of 20 per cent.

affords them no adequate protection, and with a
duty of 30 per cent. on raw Hemp, it in effect
offers a premium of ten dollars per hundred on its
foreign manufacture, in addition to the cheapened price of transportation on the half manufactured article. Its influence has been mainly felt, hitharticle. Its influence has been mainly felt, hitherto, on the seaboard; but unless its importation
is checked, the Hemp-grower of the United States
will look in vain for a market for his produce. It
is not alone the operative who is interested for
every pound of Russian yarn imported, drives an
equal amount of American hemp from market.—
The principle adopted as to other articles, that the manufacture of the raw material in this country should be encouraged, has been here reversed, and an effectual premium offered for its foreign manufacture. While Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, manufacture. manufacture. While Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Iron, Wool, Lead, and other articles of American production are protected by duties of 20 to 30 per cent, and their manufacture by at least an equal duty, we see no reason for a perpetuation of this invidious distinction in favor of imported Hemp Yarns. We believe there is no other article embraced within the Revenue Laws, where the duty on the manufactured is not as great," if not greater than that on the raw material. So long as it is deemed material to have Revenue Laws, so long deemed material to have Revenue Laws, so long as it is deemed material to protect American industry, let us have a proper adjustment and correct creation of Hemp Varn probably affects a tnow-sand laborers in this vicinity. The operatives in the Rope Manufactories throughout this country would form a population of several hundred thou-sands, while, if we include the growers of Hemp, and those occupations more immediately dependent on this branch of business, the number throughout the whole Union would undoubtedly reach a million. In view, therefore, of the extent and importance of this manufacture, and of the great injustice which has been done by the present Tariff, we respectfully solicit your inflaence in amending this law, so as to protect the rights of American labor. The true principle of protec-tion demands a higher duty on the manufactured article than on the raw material; we therefore ask that a duty may be placed on Hemp Yarn higher than, or at least equal, to that on imported

Hemp.

JAMES CLEVELAND, JR. JOHN MACKINGTOSH,
SOLOMON WILSON,
ARTHUR DORSEY,
JOHN VALENTINE,

Geommittee. This is a mistake, as we have often shown. Several descriptions of Woolen fabrics are like-

wise admitted at rates of duty below those imposed on the raw material -[Ed. Trib. California-The Micaraugua Route.

We had an interesting call on Thursday from an old subscriber, Mr. Doane of Berrien Co. Mich. who left home on the 17th of January last for California, was among the earliest of the great emigration across the Plains to that Country, arriving in June and leaving late in October to return by the Nicaragua route. He suffered much in the latter part of his journey over, especially in crossing the desert between Salt Lake and the Sierra Nevada, was glad to pay five dollars for a pound of flour, and the same for a pint of water, and found deep snow in the Mountains, but reached the Mines in fair health, (having lost five horses on the way by hurrying to keep ahead of the Cholera.) He dug some with fair success for a raw hand, bought a drove of gaunt cattle from the States in the mines, took them down to Sacramento and sold them at satisfactory prices, se cured some very choice land in the delightful val ley of San José, and will probably return in the Spring to cultivate it. He has a good opinion of the Agricultural capacities of California, and thinks good farming there a much better business than gold-digging. He saw one man who had planted two acres of Potatoes late in June, simply turning over the sward, dropping the seed in every fourth furrow, and never touching the ground afterward; and, though there had been no rain since planting, and no live thing but the Potatoes had started in the field, yet the owner laughed at an offer of \$1,200 for his crop just as it was. Mr. D. thinks the soil in the valleys abundantly moist

-But we proposed to speak of the Nicaragua Route. He came down to Realejo in a sail vesselwas detained there two days: was five days coming thence to Grenada on Lake Nicaragua; was there detained two days longer; was two more in traversing the Lake (by schooner) to the San Juan; then detained again; and came down the river (in a bungo or long, narrow boat) in two days more. He was sixteen days in all from the time he landed at Realejo till he was ready to take ship at San Juan de Nicaragua on the Gulf. But he is quite aware that Realejo is not the proper port on the other side-that running down the coast to the port of Nicaragua (city) and striking across thence to the Lake, the journey may be shortened nearly or quite one half. No doubt the journey will be still further shortened by the improved means of transportation about to be provided on this route, but Mr. D. shakes his head at the Ship Canal project. He thinks the near approximation of the level of the country around the mouth of the San Juan-hardly a foot above the level of the Gulf for many miles in every direction-will prove a serious impediment to the enterprise. The soil is very porous, and inconceivably saturated with and pervious to water. Take up a shovel-full of earth any where and its place is instantly supplied by water; so that Mr. D. and several fellow-travelers had hard mork to bury the body of a comrade who died at San Juan; and finally three of them had to stand on the coffin while others covered it, or it would have been instantly buoyed to the surface by the in-rushing -Our citizens, landing in the night and thor-

oughly drenched with rain, were at once deprived of all their arms by the British police in 'Graytown, as they call San Juan de Nicaragua; but they were otherwise treated very kindly, and finally conveyed to Chagres by the British brig Inflexible, which was professedly blockading the

coast. But for this lift, they might have remained at San Juan for weeks. But they were likely to create a famine there, and had already raised the price of provisions, and the British were glad to help them away. So they came to Chagres, and thence by the Georgia to this port. Mr. D. thinks he shall return across the Plains, starting in March

C. C. Burr on 'Spiritual Cappings'-The Theory of Frand and Jumbug.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1851.

In answer to your inquiries concerning what I know about the 'Spiritual Knockings,' let me say that, although I have long been satisfied that the Knockings' are produced by the art of those who claim to be 'mediums,' I have never thought it worth while to express myself so publicly until I saw many imaginative persons driven to the wildest extravagancies, and some to absolute insanity. by the phenomenon. After a close examination of many 'mediums,' I not only discovered how the 'Rappings' are produced, but by much practice at leisure moments, I found that I could produce them myself, even louder than I had ever before heard them, and in a manner that no person could detect, if I chose to impose upon his credulity. I have produced the 'Rappings' so loud that they were distinctly heard in every part of a hall that was crowded with an audience of a thousand

people.

But when it was demonstrated that the sounds could be produced by art, it still remained to be explained how the answers from the pretended spiritual world were, in some cases, so satisfactory and wonderful. And this I had already done in my Lectures on Imagination, Ghost-seeing, and the Temperament of Genius. And I had seen my brother, Heman Burr, in his remarkable experiments with Mind, produce far more wonderful effects upon the Imagination than I had ever witnessed in the phenomenon of the 'Ramings' nessed in the phenomenon of the 'Rappings.' So that art and science togther convinced me that the 'spirits' belong, in a very malerial way, to the physical world. You may believe it was a comfort for me to understand this matter, for I was, during some little time, pained by a kind of half belief that my sainted brother Edwin-who in his lifetime was a young man of the finest taste and of high poetical genius—had so far forgotten the natural dignity and delicacy of his character as to come back to commune with me by making most vulgar noises, rattling about under chairs and tables, and kicking over light-stands and bu-reaus in the dark, to excite my wonder and hor-ror. In the short course of scientific lectures which I shall commence in Hope Chapel on Mon-day evening, Jan. 13th, I shall not only show how these noises are produced, and how any one may infallibly detect their origin, and stop the 'spirits,' but the philosopy of the "satisfactory answers from the spiritual world" will, I think, be made plain to the humblest capacity; and my brother will give illustrations of the new philosophy by will give illustrations of the new philosophy by experiments with the imagination of any number of gentlemen who come forward voluntarily out of the audience. These experiments did not, of course, originally belong to my Lectures on Imagination and Ghost-Seeing, but they are appended as natural-enough illustrations of my philosophy; and they cannot fail to show any man, who phy: and they cannot fail to show any man, who is not already made crazy by the 'spirits,' that the whole phenomenon of the 'Knockinga' is perfectly explained a good way this side of the other C. CHAUNCEY BURK.

In our capacity of moderator of this Spirit' controversy, we called on Mr. Burr (understanding that he had investigated the matter and satisfied himself that the 'Rapping' is simply a cheat) to give us the facts on which his conclusion is based. The above is his answer. It will be seen that he simply states his convictions and reserves the proofs for his course of Lectures, to commence in this city on Monday evening next.

-About the same time that we applied to Mr. Burr as above, we wrote to a gentleman who had investigated the 'Rapping' phenomena quite closely, and had came to precisely opposite conclusions .-Knowing him to be stopping in Providence, where the 'Rappings' are reported to be quite abundant, we asked him to state any new facts which may have come to his notice, and received the following answer:

Friend G. \* \* \* I have had but little oppornity (for want of time) to take note of what been going on in the way of 'Spiritual' developments in this city. Having been fully satisfied in my own mind before I came here, and seeing the multitude who are constantly calling on those who are 'mediums,' I have not been particularly anxious to crowd in among them, particularly as these crowds generally make confusion, and often get it [in the answers to their questions.]

Once, and once only, have I been where I could have a suitable opportunity to ask questions. At that time I was a stranger to nearly the whole company. I asked for my father's signal, (which no one in this city but my wife knew.) and it was given me correctly. I then said: "To avoid any mistake, will you give me another signal you sometimes gave me?" Immediately there came a sound of sawing and planing a board, which sounded under the center of the table and against the top. There was no person present but myself who knew any thing about that signal, and it was very convincing proof to me that the same intelligence gave me the sound that first gave it to me in Western New York.

in Western New York.

I had been somewhat troubled in consequence of a certain business matter, which had transpired in Western New-York after I left there, but had never mentioned the matter to any living behad never mentioned the matter to any living being—not even my wife. I asked what purports
to be (and what I am perfectly satisfied is) the
spirit of my father, if he had any message for me.
Immediately this sentence was spelled out to me:
"You have been very much troubled about the
lot [that was the trouble] but it will all come out

lot [that was the trouble] but it will all come out right."—But a few days from this elapsed before I received a letter stating that all was right in regard to that matter. Now this may not be conclusive to you, but I must say that to account for it in any but the Spiritual way would be quite impossible to me. There was no known clairvoyant present, and none but myself that knew any thing about this matter, and I had not the least

thing about this matter, and I had not the least thought what the message was going to be.

There are about thirty or forty 'mediums,' so ar as I know, in this city—not one known clair-voyant among the number—many of them in families ranked as 'first class,' who are extremely anxious to keep the fact a secret, on account of the peril it brings to their popularity.

- Thus far, our Providence friend, who may be deluded, but who certainly is not intentionally cheating. The whole matter is to us a puzzle, and, if a concerted fraud, is certainly the most ingenious, stupendous and blasphemous swindle that we ever heard of. If Mr. Burr can show how honest and clear-sighted persons by hundreds are imposed on as (on his theory) our Providence friend must be, his Lectures must be well worth hearing.

Examination of Law Students .- At a general term of the Supreme Court, held at Poughkeepsie, on the 6th inst. the following candidates, after a satisfactory examination, were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, for the State of New-York :

John E. Howeii, Orange Co; Jehn W. Biauveit, John W. Ferdon, Rockiand Co; John A Barnard, F. D. P. Hall, Cortland Van Wyck, Dutchess Co; Stewart H. Clark, Kings Co; Chauncey Smith, Westchester Co; Daniel R. Taylor, Putnam Co.

Messrs. Blauvelt and Ferdon are graduates of Rutger's College, New-Jersey; Mr. Howell of the University of New-York; and Mr. Barnard of By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. For additional Telegraphic Dis-

patches, see Third Page.

XXXIst CONGRESS .... Second Session SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18
The Committee on Printing reported back the
resolution ordering the printing of three thousand
additional copies of the appendix to the Report of
the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution—

On motion of Mr. Hale, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it should be till Monday.

Ayes 21.

Mr. Deuglas, from the Territorial Committee, reported a Bill to refund to Oregon Territory the expenses incurred in the Cayus war.

Also a bill to make the bill creating the office of

Surveyor General of Oregon applicable to Utah.
The bills ordered yesterday to be engrossed

The bills ordered yesterday to be engrossed were taken up and passed.

The bill engrossed yesterday, granting a pension to widow Sarah Mackay, coming up. Mr. YULER opposed it, and a debate ensued. The

bill passed.

The vote ordering the bill relating to Notaries Public to be engrossed was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Chase, was amended by authoris-ing all Notaries in the several States and Terri-

ing all Notaries in the several states and fortunes to take and certify depositions debene essa, and it was again ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Shiklds reported a bill authorising Wisconsin to select fifty thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement, to supply a deficiency in the selections by the State under a

delicency in the selections by the State and of former law of Congress.

Mr. Dawson opposed the bill as a dangerous precedent and spoke of the injustice of wholesale grants of Lands to new States without any corresponding benefit to old States. The Public Lands were purchased by the money of all the States, and the old States are entitled to equal benefits.

There were Halloads. and the old States are relatively with the new States. There were Railroads, Lunatics and Poor in the old States, but nothing was granted for them: but they, when in new States, were amply provided for by these grants

Mr. FOOTE protested against the revival of old party issues at this time, when the safety of the Union depended on harmony.

Mr. WALKER defended the bill as eminently

tained that the grant was just, proper and nighly important to his State.

Mr. Dawson saulies

Mr. Dawson replied and said that new States, doubtless, would be glad not to have this old party issue revived until such time as they can take all the public lands.

the public lands.

Mr. Footz repeated his protest against raising party issues, particularly by the Senator from Georgia. The issue was a sectional one, toonet between North and South—but between old and new States. Danger to the Republic from sectional agitation was not yet over, and no party issue should be raised until such agitation and agitation agitation and agitation a itators should be silenced by the great, cordial and earnest Union of all true friends of the Country; such issues should not divide the friends of Union,

such issues should not divide the friends of Union, particularly now, when base political bargaining and huckstering is going on in certain sections of the nation, the effect of which is to give importance to the disturbers of the Country.

Mr. Hale was in favor of the Bill, for several reasons—he was for giving these lands away, for this was the last time they would have the opportunity of giving. After the new representatives, under the new census, take their seats, there will be no more given, it will be taken then. Another reason was that if all lands were given away to particular States, to make particular internal improvements, there will be no more difficulty in the Democratic party growing out of the question of a provements, there will be no more difficulty in the
Democratic party growing out of the question of a
general system of internal improvements. The
Western States were peopled by persons from
the Eastern States, and in giving them these
lands we were giving only to our own people.

Mr. Cass followed in support of the bill.
After some further debate in opposition to the
bill by Messrs. Dawson and Jefferson Davis, the
bill was ordered to be engaged. Years 32, Nava.

bill was ordered to be engrossed .- Yeas 32, Nays

Messrs. BERRIEN, WALKER, ATCHISON and UNDERWOOD each moved to take up particular bills, but the motions were objected to.

A message from the President inclosing the report of the Secretary of the Navy, on the discipline of the Navy in relation to the abolition of flogging, was received, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Evans (Ohio) introduced a bill authorizing persons entitled to Bounty Land under the Act of September last, to receive Treasury scrip in lies of land warrants. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

Public Lands.

Mr. Thurston, (Oregon,) introduced a bill providing for a revenue cutter for the District of Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. A. Johnson, (Tenn.) asked to introduce a bill granting 160 acres out of the public domain to every head of a family who will cultivate the

Mr. Ohn, of S. C. objected. It was a sort of

demagogism, he said.

Mr. Doty (Wis.) introduced a bill authorizing Ohio and Wisconsin to locate the balance of land to which they are respectively entitled. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bennett (N.Y.) introduced a bill granting to the State of New-York, for School and Railroad purposes, a just and equal proportion a Public Lands, with that granted to Illinois up to this time, in proportion to New York representation in Congress.—Referred to Committee of Public Lands.

Several executive communications, were here.

Public Lands.

Several executive communications were here laid before the House.

The consideration of the New Hampshire contested election case was then resumed.

Mr. Schenck argued in favor of Perkins the

Mr. STRONG closed the debate, and for Morrison

Under the operation of the previous question, the amendment of Mr. Tuck, that Gared Perkins, Whig, is entitled to fill the vacancy occasions by the resignation of Gen. Wilson was rejected-Year 84. Nava 102

Yeas 84. Nays 102.

The Resolution of the majority of the Committee of elections, that Morrison, Opposition, is entitled to the seat, which he now holds, was adopted.—Years 98. Nays 20—and the House adjourned.

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 19—12; P.M. A petition for an appropriation for the New-York Colonization Society was presented by Mr. BEEKMAN.

BEEKMAN.

A bill was introduced to allow Kings County to make a loan for the erection of a Penitentially.

Lunatic Asylum and Work-House.

Notices were given of bills for a State Library; for the amendment of the bill relative to the Alast House and Penitentiary in New York.

Mr. Johnson of Schenectady introduced a bill imposing tolls on freight transported on the New York.

imposing tolls on freight transported on the New-York and Brie and the Ogdensburgh and Champlain Railroad. He moved to refer it to a Select Committee. A debate then arose whether reference should be made to the Railroad or Finance Committee, or to a Select Committee. It was sent to the latter.

Mr. STANTON announced his intention of ad-

Governor's Message.

The Manorial Lease Question was referred to Senators Snyder, of Columbia; Carroll, of Ressellaer; Schoonmaker, of Ulster, and Johnson, of Albany. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor transmitted the Annual Reports of the Commissary and Adjutant Generals. The Thirty-second Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was received.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the death penalty; of the Brooklyn City Hospital for an appropriation; for a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks; for the repeal of the Free School law; and for a law suppressing bribery at elections.

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The annual Report of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of New-York was received.

Notice of a bill was given: To prevent the City of Troy from selling the Troy and Schenectady Hailroad.

The 21st of January was set down for the consideration of the code of practice.

Bills were noticed for conferring on five members of the legislature the power to attend the World's Fair, as honorary delegates, without compensations. To compel foreign Life Insurance Companies to place a lund in the hands of some person within the State as a guarantee; and for the unconditional repeal of the Free School law.

To protect free citizens from being taken out the State, and to make it punishable by the same law as that of kidnapping. To amend the code of procedure. To provide for the support of Gemerical Companies.

CHARLES OF STREET, STR